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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 66/105 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crime connected with international terrorism.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 66/105.

2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto and they were requested to submit, by 31 May 2012, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains summaries of replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 31 May 2012, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B contains summaries of replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the Declaration, in particular: (a) a collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing: and (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding counter-terrorism.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

5. **Austria** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had fully implemented all those instruments and all relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

6. It had also amended its criminal legislation, including its Penal Code, to incorporate into domestic law the relevant legislation of the European Union, in particular the various European Union framework decisions and directives on combating terrorism, and to implement the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on financing terrorism.

7. Austria had also developed a comprehensive action plan to improve its system to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism following a peer review assessment under the framework of the Financial Action Task Force in 2009. That had resulted in the amendment of, among other things, the Penal Code, the Code of Penal Procedure, the Banking Act and the Corporate Tax Act. Moreover, an entirely new act on sanctions had been adopted in 2010.

8. Austria remained one of the main voluntary contributors to the activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

9. **Belgium** reported that it had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 1977 and its amending Protocol of 2003 and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism of 2005. Furthermore, it had signed but not yet ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 2005.

10. **Cuba** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and fully complied with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1989 (2011). It was finalizing internal procedures for the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It was also considering the ratification of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

11. Cuba reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, paras. 17-19). It stated that it had taken measures to intensify judicial cooperation with other countries and reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State to prevent and confront international terrorism on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality of States and the principles and norms of international law. In that regard, it had signed 11 extradition treaties, 20 agreements for the transfer of offenders and 21 agreements on mutual legal assistance with other States.

12. In accordance with the declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cuba categorically rejected, as inconsistent with international law, the unilateral compilation by the United States of America of a list of alleged State sponsors of terrorism. It condemned the inclusion of Cuba on that list and the imprisonment of five Cuban anti-terrorist fighters in the United States.

13. **Cyprus** reported that it was party to 15 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 4 regional instruments. It was also party to a number of instruments on related issues, including extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, money-laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, transnational organized crime and compensation of victims of violent crimes, in addition to instruments pertaining to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, safety and waste.

14. Cyprus had also concluded bilateral agreements with Armenia, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine that provided for cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, including through the exchange of information. It had enacted a new comprehensive anti-terrorism law, No. 110(I) of 2010, aligning domestic law with the European Union acquis in that field. In particular, the law reflected Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 23 June 2002 on combating terrorism, Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.

15. **El Salvador** noted that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 2 regional instruments. It had also adopted monitoring and cooperation measures and appropriate domestic legislation. In addition, it had hosted the thirty-fifth plenary meeting of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, from 21 to 25 May 2012. The meeting had focused on the prosecution of money-laundering and terrorist financing offences. El Salvador drew attention in that regard to the need to establish bona fide systems for the secure and rapid exchange of intelligence in real time, the goal of which would be to provide a solid basis for investigations and to strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation. Earlier comments by El Salvador are contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, para. 29).

16. **Finland** reported that it had ratified 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and was preparing to ratify the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Internal procedures necessary for the entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material had been finalized and Finland had deposited its instrument of acceptance on 17 June 2011.

17. In 2011, the first pretrial investigation concerning terrorist offences had been initiated, conducted jointly by the Finnish National Bureau of Investigation and the Finnish Security Intelligence Service.

18. **Hungary** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. A review of the remaining universal instruments was under way. Hungary also reported that it was party to 10 regional counter-terrorism instruments concluded under the auspices of the Council of Europe. In that regard, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism had entered into force for Hungary on 1 July 2011. Hungary indicated that it had begun preparations to ratify the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

19. Hungary reported that it was party to the 2005 Treaty of Prüm and the 2009 Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center. The latter had entered into force for Hungary on 7 October 2011 as the successor to the 1999 Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime in the framework of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. Hungary also reiterated the information provided on its participation in bilateral counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, para. 40).

20. Hungary noted that its parliament was currently debating the draft of a new Criminal Code with a view to its adoption in 2012 and entry into force in 2013. The new Criminal Code would include two additional offences related to acts of terrorism: misprision of terrorism (e.g. failing to report credible information on terrorism) and financing of terrorism. It would also contain interpretive provisions on terrorism-related definitions. Amendments would be included in relation to offences such as the use of weapons prohibited by international conventions, offences in connection with nuclear energy, violation of international economic restrictions and criminal misuse of dual-use items.

21. Hungary had also adopted an action plan to address money-laundering and terrorist financing. In particular, efforts had been made to modify the Prevention and

Combating of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act, No. CXXXVI of 2007, and the Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union (Implementation) Act, No. CLXXX of 2007. A national risk assessment on those issues would be completed in 2012.

22. The Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in 2010, had continued to act under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. Its legislative framework had been modified in 2011 to further clarify its tasks and powers relating to the gathering of information and the handling of data and to enhance its international cooperation activities.

23. Hungary reported on two incidents of international terrorism. On 17 January 2012, two tourist groups had been attacked in Abizeba, Ethiopia, by a group of armed men. Five people were killed, including two Hungarians. The perpetrators had also kidnapped two Germans and two Ethiopians. A team from the Counter-Terrorism Centre had travelled to Ethiopia and investigated the incident in cooperation with the local police, the German authorities and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The Ugugumo, a military group of the Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front, had claimed responsibility for the attack.

24. On 28 April 2012, two Hungarian citizens of a Hungary-based oil company had been kidnapped in Deir ez-Zor, Syrian Arab Republic. A team from the Counter-Terrorism Centre had travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic and initiated diplomatic and law enforcement activities aimed at securing the hostages' release. At the time of reporting, those activities were continuing.

25. **Kuwait** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that it was party to nine universal counter-terrorism instruments and four regional instruments. In addition, the National Assembly was considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism. Earlier comments by Kuwait are contained in the addendum to the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96/Add.1, paras. 10-13).

26. **Lebanon** reported that it had become party to most universal counter-terrorism instruments and that it would strive to become party to those remaining as well as any new instruments. It was also assessing regulatory measures concerning the control of trade in hazardous and chemical materials, detecting radioactive material and countering money-laundering and organized crime.

27. Lebanon had participated in all Euro-Mediterranean conferences and activities concerned with counter-terrorism and had made a determined effort to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It had cooperated with other countries to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts and exchange information. Furthermore, it had benefited from the expertise of the International Independent Investigation Commission, in particular with regard to forensic evidence, in connection with inquiries concerning recent terrorist attacks and explosions.

28. Lebanon reported that it strove to prosecute those who planned and financed terrorist operations and to counter the provision of technical and financial assistance or training to terrorist groups.

29. Measures aimed at eliminating international terrorism had been taken by the Lebanese Army Command in cooperation and coordination with the authorities and security agencies concerned with counter-terrorism. Those measures had included the issuance of general orders related to military doctrine on counter-terrorism, the conduct of military operations in specific areas to counter terrorism, the control of borders, the conduct of patrols and the use of checkpoints, activities to ensure the safety of embassies and of international and other conferences taking place in Lebanese territory and activities to enforce the Government ban on the movement of motorcycles at night. Earlier comments by Lebanon are contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 51-56).

30. **Oman** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that it was party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Most recently, in November 2011, it had deposited its instrument of ratification to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Oman had also signed the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism and the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism. In addition, Oman had promulgated the Counter-Terrorism Act (Royal Decree No. 2007/8).

31. **Qatar** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that on 23 November 2011 it had acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Earlier comments by Qatar can be found in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 72-80).

32. **Singapore** reported that it was party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was currently working towards the ratification of three additional universal instruments: the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Protocol of 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. It had also ratified the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Convention on Counter-Terrorism. Furthermore, it supported instruments adopted by ASEAN to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism, including the memorandum of understanding between ASEAN and China on cooperation in the field of non-traditional security issues, and the joint declarations on cooperation to combat international terrorism signed between ASEAN and various other States and entities, including Australia, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States.

33. Singapore reported that, at the national level, it had promulgated the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 and the Terrorism

(Suppression of Financing) Act 2002. The last-mentioned gave effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Moreover, the Arms and Explosives (Amendment) Act 2002 implemented the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection; the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2008 implemented the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the Internationally Protected Persons Act 2008 implemented the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents; and the Hostage-Taking Act 2010 implemented the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2006 allowed the authorities to provide mutual legal assistance to other jurisdictions in various serious crimes, including terrorist acts.

34. Singapore reported that it had used its Internal Security Act to tackle terrorist threats and make arrests. In that connection, members of the Singapore branch of Jemaah Islamiyah had been arrested under the Act in December 2001 for planning attacks against foreign establishments in Singapore. More recently, the Singaporean authorities had used the Act to arrest three members of Jemaah Islamiyah who had fled the country in the aftermath of the December 2001 operation. Those individuals had been arrested between January and February 2012 with the cooperation of foreign counterparts.

35. **Slovakia** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also taken steps to implement those instruments in its domestic legal system through the adoption of relevant legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Police Force Act, the Execution of International Sanctions Act, the Protection against Money-Laundering Act and the Protection against Financing of Terrorism Act, the Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes Act, the Mining Activity, Explosives and State Mine Administration Act and the Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act, in addition to ordinances and regulations. It had adopted a national action plan to combat terrorism, covering the period 2011-2014, which contained specific tasks and deadlines for ministries.

36. **Slovenia** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to all relevant regional counter-terrorism instruments. It had ratified the relevant international instruments containing provisions on international legal assistance in criminal matters. It had concluded more than 30 multilateral, bilateral intergovernmental and inter-police agreements in the area of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and on cooperation in the area of money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing. As a member State of the European Union, Slovenia had also implemented European Union legal instruments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level. It had been engaged in efforts to enhance cooperation in the western Balkans.

37. During the reporting period there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia and no international terrorism-related prosecutions or sentences had occurred.

38. **Sweden** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 2 regional instruments. It had signed but not ratified two universal counter-terrorism instruments and two regional instruments.

39. In December 2011, Sweden had adopted a national action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism. It contained 15 specific measures and had the overarching aim of strengthening democracy and democratic values, thereby making society more resilient to efforts to promote violence for a political or ideological cause. In February 2012, Sweden had also launched an updated version of its national counter-terrorism strategy with a view to preventing the emergence of terrorism and to preparing for and to pursuing perpetrators of terrorist attacks.

40. Sweden reported on three recent incidents of international terrorism. First, on 11 December 2010, two bombs had detonated almost simultaneously in central Stockholm, injuring two people. The suicide bomber died in the second explosion. Ten minutes before the first explosion, the Swedish Security Service had received an e-mail consisting of audio files referring to the presence of Swedish troops in Afghanistan and the drawings of the Prophet Muhammad in 2007 by the Swedish artist Lars Vilks. An individual suspected of providing funding for the operation had been arrested in February 2011 in Strathclyde, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a trial on charges under the Terrorism Act 2000 had begun in the United Kingdom on 23 April 2012. The Swedish authorities had provided resources and assistance in support of the investigation. Second, on 29 December 2010, four individuals had been arrested in Copenhagen, suspected of having taken preparatory measures to commit an act of terrorism against the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*. Three of the suspected terrorists had been residing in Sweden, and two were Swedish citizens. In addition, a Swedish citizen of Tunisian origin believed to have been involved in the planning of the attack had been arrested in Stockholm. The trial against the individuals in Denmark was under way, and Swedish authorities had cooperated closely with the Danish police during the investigation. Lastly, an investigation into a plan to assassinate Lars Vilks during an art exhibit in Gothenburg on 10 September 2011 had resulted in the arrest and trial of three suspects. On 20 January 2012, the three individuals had been acquitted by a district court. The prosecutor in the case had appealed against the decision, and subsequent proceedings were to be held at the Court of Appeal in the latter half of 2012.

41. **Switzerland** reiterated the information concerning its status with regard to universal, regional and bilateral counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, para. 111).

42. Switzerland reported that it had opened an inquiry into the 28 April 2011 bombing of the Argana cafe in Marrakech, Morocco, which had killed 17 persons, including three residents of Switzerland. In addition, the authorities had investigated an incident in July 2011 concerning the abduction of two Swiss tourists in the Province of Balochistan, Pakistan. In March 2012, the hostages had escaped and returned safely to Switzerland.

43. In 2011, the Swiss police had conducted preliminary investigations into websites with jihadist content. In response to information received by a third country, the criminal prosecution authorities had opened an investigation into a Swiss national suspected of supporting jihadism and plotting terrorist acts using explosives. The suspect and a foreign sympathizer had engaged in an online discussion about perpetrating a terrorist attack on a United States facility in a neighbouring country. During the investigation, the suspect's home had been searched and he had been questioned by the police. The authorities had failed to

confirm their suspicions that the suspect was manufacturing, concealing and transporting explosives and toxic gases and he had subsequently been released.

44. The Swiss authorities, in the context of a current investigation, had also carried out a coordinated operation in various cantons against suspected members and supporters of an ethno-nationalist group. The intelligence gathered to date implied that Switzerland had been used as a conduit for the consolidation of funds and their onward transmission to members of the group in the Middle East and South Asia. The Swiss authorities had continued their investigation of the alleged leader of another ethno-nationalist movement's youth wing, which was suspected of recruiting young people and indoctrinating them in training camps in Europe.

45. In 2011, the Money Laundering Reporting Office had received 10 reports from financial intermediaries relating to suspected financing of terrorism, amounting to SwF 152,000. After examining the facts and carrying out background checks on the persons involved, the Reporting Office had transmitted all but one of the suspicious transaction reports, which had been submitted by five financial intermediaries, to the criminal prosecution authorities. Three of the cases had later been dismissed owing to lack of evidence. Only six of the suspicious transaction reports were still being processed by the Office of the Public Prosecutor, one pertaining to SwF 144,000 reported by a financial intermediary active in the area of payment operations and another indicating a connection to an official list of suspected terrorists. During the investigation of a company specializing in informal money transfers, the Swiss authorities had uncovered a vast drug trafficking scheme. Authorities suspected that the proceeds from the operation might have been transferred to a terrorist organization in Africa.

46. Since November 2011, Switzerland had received nine requests, submitted by four States, for mutual legal assistance in connection with terrorism. One of the requests had been denied, one had been withdrawn and the others were being carried out. The Swiss authorities had also submitted three requests for mutual legal assistance to two States. One had been fulfilled and the others were being addressed.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

47. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) reported that there were 185 States parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft; 185 States parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft; 188 States parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; 172 States parties to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; and 147 States parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.

48. In addition, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, adopted on 10 September 2010 in Beijing, had been signed by 24 and 26 States, respectively. The Convention

criminalizes the act of using civil aircraft as weapons, and the unlawful transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons or their related materiel. ICAO reported that the use of cyberattacks on air navigation facilities would also violate the Convention. The Protocol expands the legal prohibition against the hijacking of aircraft.

49. There had been six acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation in 2011, including one fatal incident on 24 January 2011 when an improvised explosive device had exploded inside the concourse of the international arrivals terminal at Domodedovo International Airport in Moscow, killing at least 36 people and injuring 130. To provide States with more useful information for assessing their threat and risk levels, ICAO had developed a global threat and risk context statement, which would be updated regularly. ICAO had also collaborated closely with States to carry out regional conferences focused on promoting the implementation of the Declaration on Aviation Security, adopted by the ICAO Assembly at its 37th session, in October 2010, which urged States, among other things, to strengthen aviation security through enhanced cooperation.

50. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) recalled that it had been actively involved in the prevention and punishment of terrorism at sea since 1985 and noted in particular that a comprehensive review of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf had been undertaken following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States. That review had led to the adoption of the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, which had entered into force on 28 July 2010. The Protocols amended the original instruments by broadening the list of offences to include, for example, using a ship in a manner that causes death, serious injury or damage; transporting a biological, chemical or nuclear weapon, knowing it to be such; and transporting any equipment, materials or software or related technology that significantly contribute to the design, manufacture or delivery of a biological, chemical or nuclear weapon, with the intention that it be used for such a purpose.

51. IMO had also adopted mandatory measures under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. In addition, it was implementing a new mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the global tracking of ships.

52. At its 36th session, in November 2011, the General Conference of **the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) had adopted a new programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence with a view to countering extremism by enhancing dialogue on educational, scientific and cultural issues. Moreover, in support of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative launched by the Counter-Terrorism International Task Force, UNESCO had developed a country-level pilot project in Nigeria that focused on building peace and countering violent extremism through the use of traditional and cultural approaches. Moreover, UNESCO had participated in numerous international conferences aimed at promoting dialogue and countering terrorism, including the Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation,

held in New York in September 2011; the seventh International Congress for the Victims of Terrorism, held in Paris in September 2011; and a regional workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held in Dhaka in May 2012.

53. The **World Health Organization** (WHO) reported that it had undertaken activities within its Health Security and Environment cluster to prepare its member States to respond to the accidental or deliberate use of biological, chemical or radiological agents. In accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005), WHO had also assisted its member States in preparing to manage the public health consequences of an incident involving such agents. To minimize the risk that biological materials would be diverted for malicious use, WHO had developed and applied standards and training to encourage their safe use, transport and storage. In collaboration with the European Union and other partners, WHO had also strengthened risk management and laboratory practices for biological materials.

54. WHO had supported its member States in according priority to prevention, surveillance and networking with regard to threats to international public health. The Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, the Global Chemical Incident Alert and Response Network, the International Food Safety Authorities Network, the Radiation Emergency Medical Preparedness and Assistance Network and the Global Biodosimetry Network brought together technical partners to assist WHO member States in responding to specific types of international public health events. Moreover, WHO had maintained a constant system of alert and response to detect threats to international public health. That system was continually tested, through both exercises and genuine events, to optimize its performance.

2. Other international organizations

55. The African Union provided updated information regarding the status of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, noting that it had been ratified by 40 member States, and the Protocol to that Convention, noting that it had been ratified by 12 member States. It also reported on decisions and declarations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union that were relevant to measures to eliminate international terrorism. Those included decision 256 (XIII), on combating the payment of ransom to terrorist groups, adopted on 3 July 2009, and decision 311 (XV), on the prevention and combating of terrorism, adopted on 27 July 2010. In implementing the latter decision, the Commission of the African Union had developed and adopted a model national anti-terrorism law, which had been welcomed by the Assembly.

56. The Peace and Security Council had also adopted relevant decisions, including that of 10 November 2010, on measures to strengthen cooperation in the prevention and combating of terrorism in Africa, and that of 8 December 2011, on terrorism in Africa and the African Union's efforts to address the scourge. In 2010, the Council had decided to establish, as a subsidiary body, a subcommittee on counter-terrorism. Its purpose was, among other things, to ensure the implementation of all relevant African Union and international instruments and to prepare, publicize and regularly review a list of persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts, in line with the 2002 Plan of Action of the African Union High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa. The subcommittee had become fully operational in April 2012.

57. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** submitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted, and a list of States having signed or ratified those instruments.

58. The **Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf** transmitted the reports of Kuwait, Oman and Qatar, in which those States provided information on measures that they had taken to eliminate international terrorism.

59. **INTERPOL** reported that its Public Safety and Terrorism Sub-Directorate was the unit primarily responsible for counter-terrorism activities. It comprised three integrated components. The Fusion Task Force, which was regionally focused and consisted of national contact officers, was designed to identify members of terrorist organizations that were active in a particular region, to build the capacity of member States to address terrorism and to provide analytical support. The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme focused primarily on training and raising awareness among law enforcement. Lastly, the Firearms Programme managed the INTERPOL Firearms Trace Request System, the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table, the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network and the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Firearms Database. To assist with investigations involving firearms, the Firearms Programme had also made available to authorized officials online courses that trained participants in the composition, assembly, functions and identification of firearms.

III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

60. Currently, there are 40 instruments, 18 universal (14 instruments and 4 recent amendments) and 22 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. The status of international legal instruments is available at the website of the Sixth Committee.[1]

1. Universal instruments

United Nations

A. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

B. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

C. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

D. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

E. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

International Atomic Energy Agency

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

G. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

[1] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/67/Tables.xls.

International Civil Aviation Organization

H. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

J. Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

K. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

L. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

N. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

International Maritime Organization

O. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

P. Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005

Q. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

R. Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005

2. Regional instruments

African Union

A. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

B. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

C. ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

Commonwealth of Independent States

D. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

E. Protocol approving regulations on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism activities on the territories of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

F. Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and Financing Terrorism, 2007

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

G. Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

Council of Europe

H. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

I. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

J. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

K. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

League of Arab States

L. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

M. Amendment to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2008

N. Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Organization of American States

O. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, 1971

P. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Q. Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in its Organized Forms, 2004

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

S. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

T. Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

U. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

V. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

61. **ICAO** reported that it had instituted a new aviation security assistance and capacity-building strategy. Under that strategy, comprehensive member State improvement plans had been developed and initiated. Capacity-building activities had focused on the development of aviation security training materials, training course delivery and oversight of ICAO-affiliated training centres, the number of which had expanded to 23 in 2011. ICAO had also organized events to promote best practices related to machine-readable travel documents. In 2011, 24 States and international organizations had been assisted in matters relating to such documents.

62. **IMO** reported that it had conducted 75 country needs assessments and advisory missions, in addition to 72 national and 62 regional seminars, workshops and courses that had resulted in the training of some 6,220 individuals. Those initiatives had assisted member States to develop and build their capacity to ensure maritime security. They had also aimed to promote greater understanding and implementation of the relevant universal counter-terrorism instruments concluded under the auspices of IMO, and to ensure greater respect for human rights in all counter-terrorism interactions with States and practitioners.

63. **INTERPOL** reported that it had coordinated capacity-building and police training through its Capacity-Building and Training Directorate. A three-phase capacity-building programme in counter-terrorism consisting of counter-terrorism training, advanced training and operational workshops was planned for 2012-2014. Focusing on Africa and Asia, it was intended for border control officers, immigration officials, counter-terrorism experts and officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux. INTERPOL also reported that, each year, it ran several sessions of its International Police Training Programme. Together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it conducted online training in critical tools for combating terrorism and other transnational crimes.